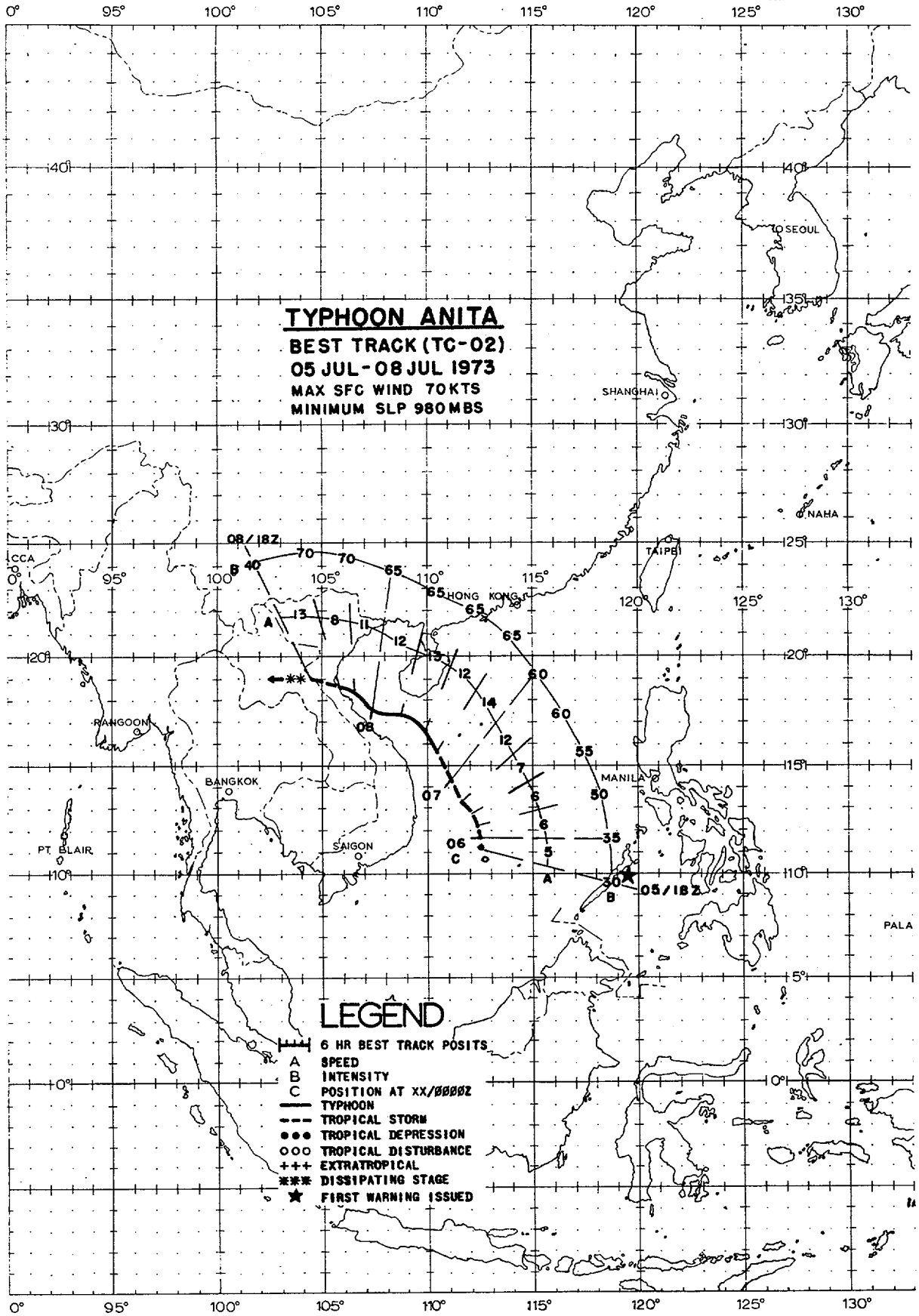
TYPHOON ANITA
BEST TRACK (TC-02)
05 JUL - 08 JUL 1973
MAX SFC WIND 70 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 980 MBS
SEOUL
SHANGHAI
NAHA
TAIPEI
HONG KONG
RANGOON
BANGKOK
MANILA
SAIGON
PT BLAIR
PALA
08/18Z
05/18Z
LEGEND
6 HR BEST TRACK POSITS
A SPEED
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000Z
TYPHOON
TROPICAL STORM
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
EXTRATROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED

2. INDIVIDUAL TYPHOONS

ANITA

Anita, the season's first typhoon developed in the monsoon trough late on 5 July under conditions quite similar to those discussed by Ramage (1971). Several days prior to the initial development of Anita, the low level southwesterly flow throughout Indochina, the Malaysian Peninsula, and southern India increased from an average of 10 to 20 knots to speeds of 25 to 35 knots. The satellite mosaic on 4 July revealed that a band of cloudiness extending from the Arabian Sea to the South China Sea had increased markedly in response to the intensifying southwesterly flow (Figure 4-1).

Of particular interest during Anita's initial development were the strong winds (25 to 30 knots) extending more than 400nm from her center to the south with lighter winds (10 to 15 knots) near the large and diffuse center. These strong winds were primarily associated with the increased monsoon flow and not the storm itself, since Anita had not intensified sufficiently to produce the necessary pressure gradient to support such winds. Anita continued to exhibit this unusual wind structure as she intensified to typhoon strength (Figure 4-2). The USNS Washoe County reported winds in excess of 35 knots and mountainous seas over 150nm to the south of Anita (06/0900 GMT). Early on the 7th, a reconnaissance aircraft reported Anita's sea level pressure had dropped to 983mb with flight level and surface winds of 50 to 80 knots within a band 30 to 60nm from the storm center, while winds within a 30nm radius of her center were 30 knots or less.

The storm initially drifted northnorthwest in response to a weakness in the subtropical ridge to the north caused by the remains of Tropical Storm Wilda. However, by 1200 GMT, 7 July, significant height rises at 500mb indicated the ridge was reforming over southern China. As a result, Anita assumed a more westerly track.

The USS OGDEN (LPD-5) reported eye passage and greater than 60 knot winds (08/0000 GMT) near 17.5N 107.4E as her barometer registered 981mb. The barograph aboard the USS TRIPOLI (LPH-10) recorded eye passage (08/0100 GMT) as the ship steamed near 17.6N 107.2E (Figure 4-3).

A reconnaissance aircraft observed a minimum sea level pressure of 980mb and a well defined closed wall cloud indicating continued intensification as the storm neared the North Vietnamese coast(08/1010 GMT). Anita reached peak intensity of 70 knots prior to going ashore near Vinh, North Vietnam and quickly dissipated over land (Figure 4-4).

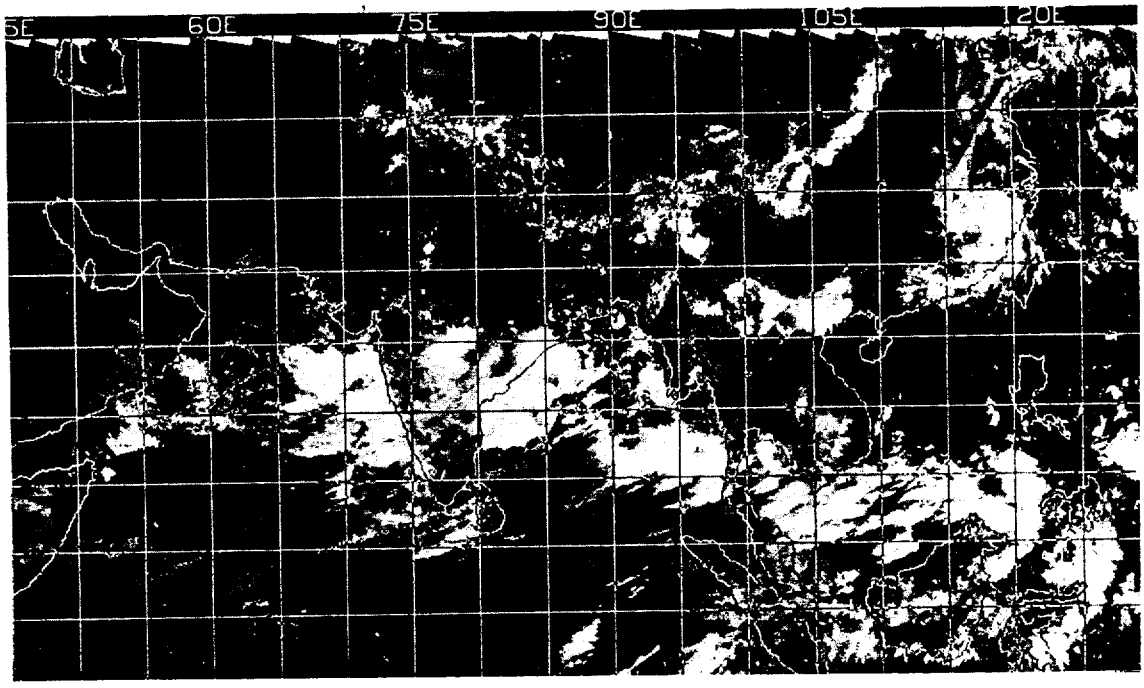

FIGURE 4-1. *NOAA-2 satellite mosaic for 3 July 1973 showing cloud band associated with the southwest monsoon extending from the Arabian Sea to the South China Sea. Remnants of Wilda (A).*

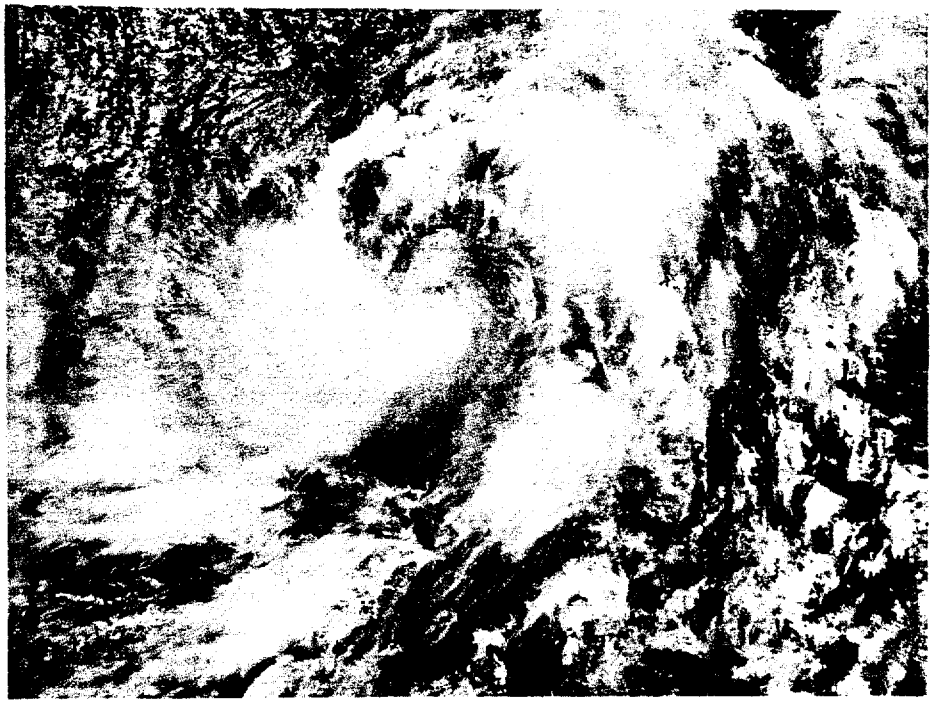

FIGURE 4-2. *Tropical Storm Anita near typhoon intensity 110 nm off the coast of the Republic of Vietnam, 7 July 1973, 0444 GMT. (DMSP imagery)*

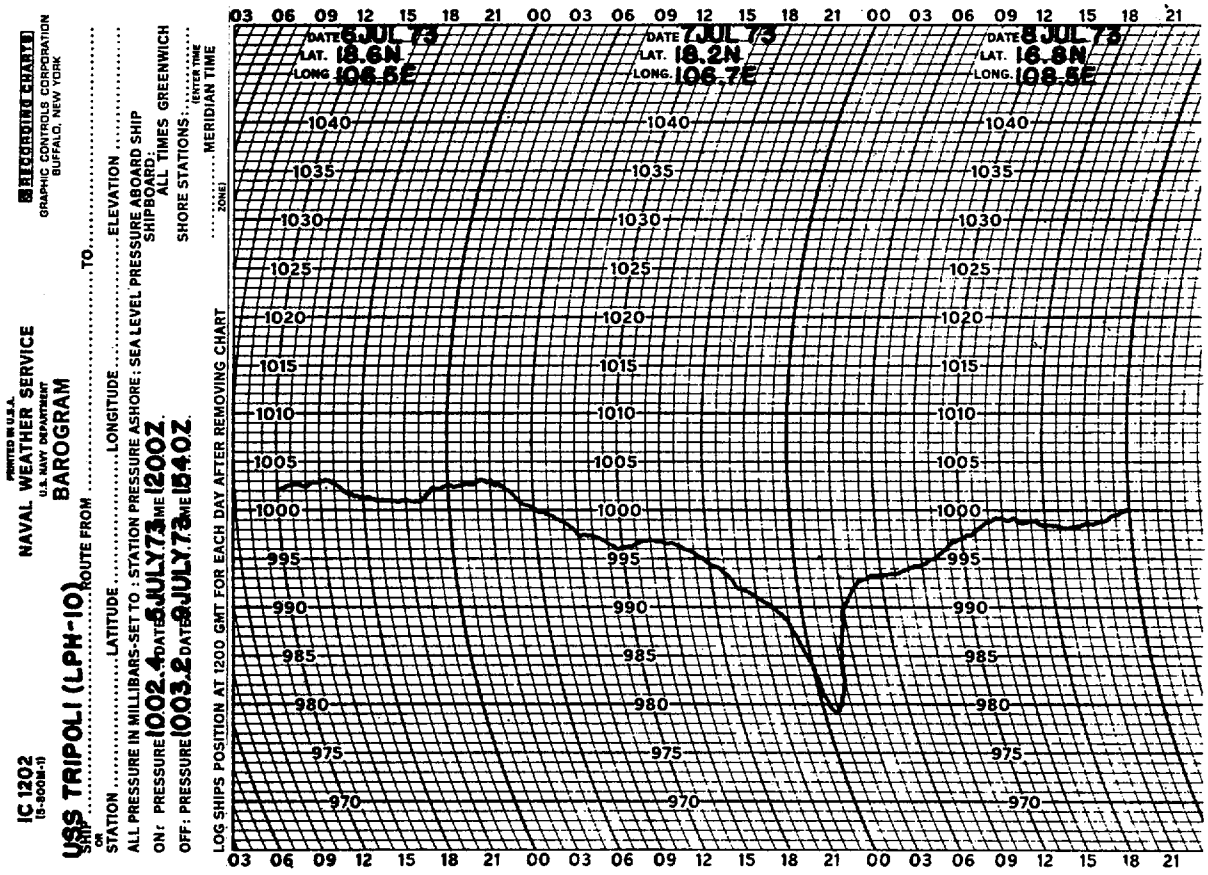

FIGURE 4-3. *Reproduction of Barograph trace from the USS Tripoli (LPH-10) as she passed through the eye of Typhoon Anita.*

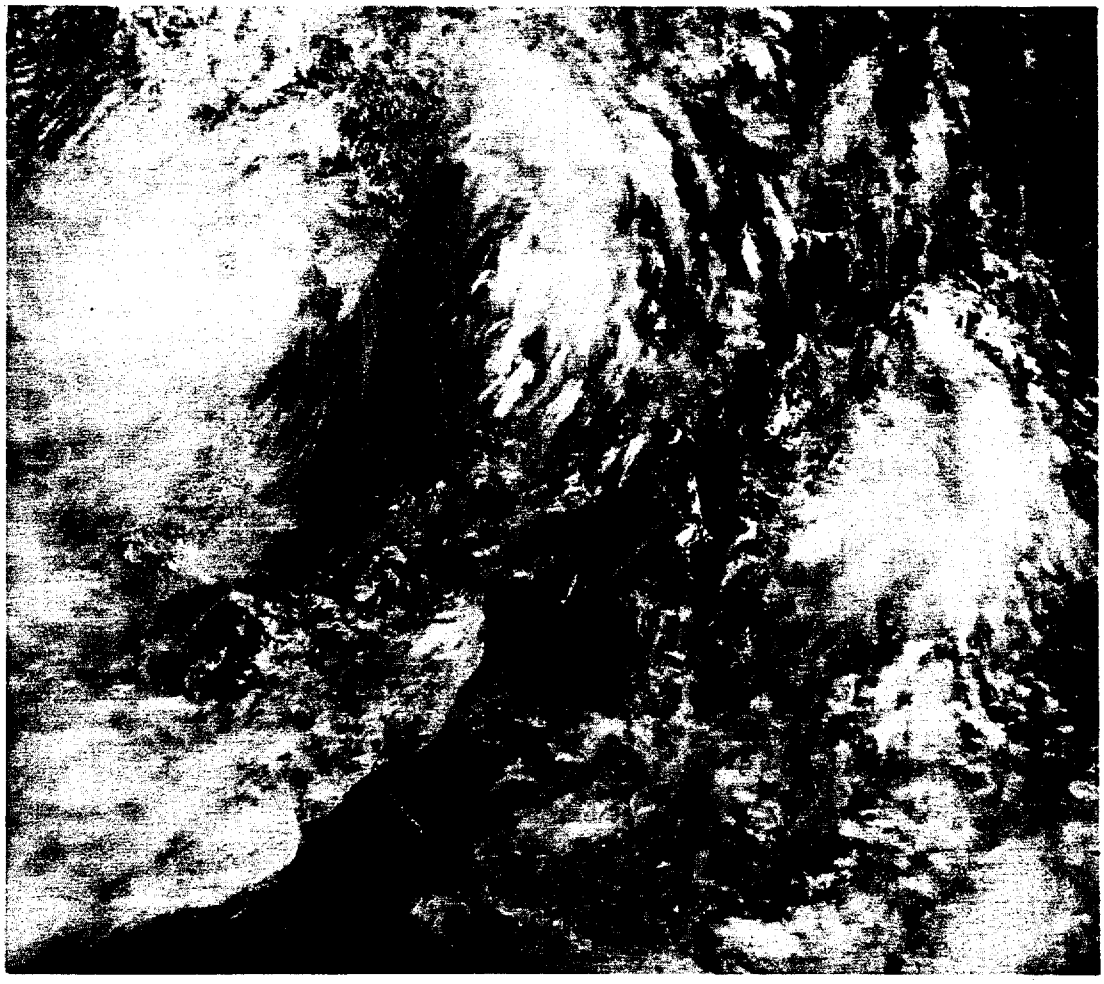

FIGURE 4-4. *Typhoon Anita in the Gulf of Tonkin near peak intensity, 8 July 1973, 0432 GMT. (DMSP imagery)*